Gazette of the United States
AND
EVENING ADVERTISER.

[No. 19 of Vol. V.] FRIDAY, January 3, 1794. [Whole No. 477.]

NORRIS-COURT,
Back of the New Library, between Chesnut and Walnut Streets.

George Rutter,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he continues carrying on the business of

Sign and Fire-Bucket Painting,

Likewise, JAPANNED PLATES, for doors or window-shutters, done in the most elegant manner, and with dispatch.

Orders from the country will be thankfully received, and duly attended to.

December 30, dtf

Just published,
And to be sold by *Stewart & Cochran*,
No. 34, South Second-street,
THE
United States Register,
For the YEAR 1794;

Containing, besides accurate and complete lists of all the Officers in the general, and the principal Officers in the particular governments, a variety of information, useful for all classes. tf

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ROBERT CAMPBELL,
No. 54, South Second-street,
Seconddoor below the corner of Chesnut-street,
HAS IMPORTED,
By the late arrivals from Britain and Ireland,
A large and general Assortment of
New Books and Stationary,
Which will be disposed of on the lowest terms.
Dec. 23. mw&sf tf

NEW BOOKS.

Now opening for Sale,
By M. CAREY,
No. 118, MARKET-STREET;
A large and valuable collection of *BOOKS*, imported from London in the Mohawk.
Dec. 19.

Parry and Musgrave,
Goldsmiths & Jewellers,
No. 42,
SOUTH SECOND-STREET,
HAVE FOR SALE,
An elegant Assortment of
SILVER & PLATED WARE,
JEWELLERY & *fine* CUTLERY,

Which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms. Devices in hair, Miniatures sett, and every thing in the gold and silver way, done as usual.
December 24. mw&sfrf

NOTICE

IS hereby given, to the MEMBERS of the INSURANCE COMPANY of NORTH-AMERICA, That the third Instalment, being Two Dollars on each share of the Stock, is to be paid, agreeably to the Constitution, on the second Monday [the 13th day] of January next: And a *General Meeting* of the Stockholders is to be held on the succeeding day, for the purpose of choosing *Fifteen Directors*, examining into the Situation of the Company's Affairs, and making such additional Rules and Regulations as they shall judge necessary.

EBENEZER HAZARD, Secratary.
Dec. 16. mw&; t3. 1J

MONEY borrowed or loaned, accounts stated or collected, employers suited with domestics, house rooms, boarding and lodging rented, let or procured—soldier's, mariner's, or militia men's pay, lands and claims on the public; shares in the banks, in the canals, and the turnpike road: certificates granted by the public, and the old and late paper monies; notes of hand, bills, bonds and morgages, with or without depositis—Bought, sold, or negociated at No. 8, in south Sixth-street, below Market-street by FRANCIS WHITE,
Who transacts business in the public offices for country people and others, by virtue of a power of attorney, or by personal application.
December 11. d

E. OSWALD,
No. 156, Market-Street, South,

AT the request of a number of friends, proposes publishing The INDEPENDENT GAZETTEER, twice a week, viz. Wednesdays and Saturdays—to commence in January next, if sufficient encoeragement offers.

It will be published on Paper and Types equal to its present appearance. The subscription 3½ dollars per ann.

Advertisements not exceeding a square, will be inserted 4 times for 1 dollar—every continuance one fifth of a dollar. Those exceeding a square, in the same proportion.

Excellent CLARET,
In hogsheads and in cases of 50 bottles each.
ALSO,
A few cases Champaigne Wine;
MADEIRA,
In pipes, hogsheads and quarter casks,
FOR SALE BY
JOHN VAUGHAN,
No. 111, South Front-street.
Jan. 2, 1794. dtf

NOTICE.

BEING desirous of closing various commercial concerns, and that all powers heretofore granted relative to the same should be revoked, and public notice of it given, to prevent any possible mistake; I, the subscriber, do hereby make known to all whom it may concern, that all powers and letters of attorney, of every nature and extent, granted by me to any person or persons, prior to the 1st day of July last, to act for me or in my name in AMERICA, are revoked and made void.

JAMES GREENLEAF.
New-York, Jan. 1, 1794. d1w

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE undernamed committee, appointed by "THE SOCIETY for the INSTITUTION and SUPPORT of FIRST-DAY or SUNDAY SCHOOLS in the city of Philadelphia and the district of Southwark and the Northern Liberties," to solicit further subscriptions for the support of the schools which the said society have established, take the liberty to represent to their fellow citizens—

That, although the schools were suspended during the period of the late awful calamity with which our city and suburbs have been afflicted, they are now again opened for the free admission and education of poor children.

That, the necessity and reasons for the establishment of these schools are increased, from the circumstance of the late distress having left a number of Orphans destitute of all the means of education, save what the hand of benevolence may administer.

That, former experience has, most pleasingly, verified the fondest hopes of the friends of this institution, with regard to the progress and advancement of the children, who have heretofore been under its care, in the useful branches of education which it has afforded. Referring to this fact, and to the address to the public, on this subject, published in the newspapers of this city in the third month last, when about eight hundred and twenty children of both sexes had partaken of the benefits afforded by the society, and about three hundred and twenty more were then actually receiving instruction in their schools, it now only remains to be observed, that the funds of the society are greatly insufficient to carry on their benevolent designs, and that the committee formerly appointed to solicit subscriptions, conceived it necessary to decline their applications to their fellow-citizens for their assistance in favor of these schools, in order that there might be no interruption from them to the solicitations then made in behalf of their unfortunate brethren from Cape-Francois.

The public aid is now therefore earnestly solicited to support a charitable establishment, calculated upon the principles of public and private good. The annual subscription for a member is but One Dollar; and it is presumed that so small a sum per annum cannot be better disposed of, by those who can afford it, than by bestowing it as the price of the diffusion of useful knowledge among the poor and friendless.

Subscriptipns and donations will be gratefully received by the undernamed committee on behalf of the society:

Peter Thompson,	Ebenezer Large,
Thomas P. Cope,	Jacob Cauffman,
Joseph Price,	James Todd,
Edward Pole,	Joseph James,
James Hardie,	Jonathan Penrose,
William Innis,	George Meade,
Benjamin Say,	John Perot,
Nathaniel Falconer,	John M'Cree,
Francis Bailey,	Robert Ralston,
Jesse Sharpless,	Thomas Armat,
Samuel Scotten,	George Williams,
Peter Barker.	Jan. 1.

OBSERVATIONS
ON THE
RIVER POTOMACK,
THE COUNTRY ADJACENT, AND THE
CITY OF WASHINGTON.

(Continued from our last.)

Upon examining the ground within the above described limits, and taking into consideration all circumstances, the President fixed upon the spot upon which the city has since been laid out, as the most proper for erecting the public buildings which are authorised to be prepared by the foregoing act.

But the eastern branch being made one of the boundaries, within which the district of ten miles square was to be laid out, an amendment to the preceding act was thought necessary, so as to include a convenient part of the said branch, and the land on the north-eastern side of it, within the said district of ten miles square. A formal act for that purpose was accordingly passed on the 3d day of March, 1791. —By this means the Commissioners were enabled so to lay off the district of ten miles square, that the center thereof is made the center of the spot on which the city is laid out, as nearly as the nature and form of the ground of the city will permit. The district of ten miles square thereby includes the river Potomack for five miles above and the like distance below the middle of the city; and extends in the state of Virginia about three miles over the river.

The whole area of the city consists of upwards of four thousand acres.—The ground, on an average, is about forty feet above the water of the river. Although the whole, when taken together, appears to be nearly a leval spot, yet it is found to consist of what may be called wavy land; and is sufficiently uneven to give many verk extensive and beautiful views from various parts of it, as well as to effectually answer every purpose of cleansing and draiping the city.

Two creeks enter the city, one from the eastern branch, the other from the Potomack, and take such directions as to be made to communicate with each other by a short canal.—By this means a water transportation, for heavy articles, is opened into the heart of the city.

No place has greater advantage of water, either for the supply of the City or for cleansing the streets, than this ground. The most obvious source is from the head waters of a creek which separates the city from George-Town.—This creek takes its rise in ground higher than the City, and can readily be conveyed to every part of it.—But the grand object for this purpose, which has been contemplated by those best acquainted with the country hereabouts, and the circumstances attending it, and which has been examined with an eye to this purpose, by good judges, is the Potomack. The water of this river above the Great-Falls, 14 miles from the city, is one hundred and eight feet higher than the tide-water. A small branch, called Watt's-Branch, just above the falls, goes in a direction towards the city. From this branch to the city a canal may be made (and the ground admits of it very well) into which the river, or any part of it, may be turned and carried through the city.—By this means the water may not only be carried over the highest ground in the city—but if necessary over the tops of the houses. This operation appears so far from being chimerical, that it is pronounced by good judges, who have examined the ground through, and over which it must pass, that it may be effected for perhaps less money than it has and will cost the Potomack company, to make the river navigable at the Great and Little Falls, and to clear the bed of the river between them..

Should this be effected, the produce of the country will naturally be brought thro' it; and the situation afforded thereby for mills and manufactories of every kind, that require the aid of water, will be most excellent, and commensurate with any object.

The public buildings for the accommodation of the Congress and the President of the United States, are begun, and progress with much spirit. They are on a scale equal to the magnitude of the objects for which they are preparing; and will, agreeable to the plans which have been adopted, be executed in n style of architecture, chaste, magnificent and beautiful. They will be built with beautiful white stone; which is pronounced certainly equal, if not superior, to the best Portland stone, by persons who have been long experienced in working the first quality of Portland stone. The quantity of this stone is fully equal to any demand that can arise from it. That used for the public buildings is from an island about 40 miles below the city, which has been purchased by the Commissioners, and from which, and a tract of land lying on the river in the neighborhood of it (the right of getting stone from which, for 20 years, has also been purchased by the commissioners,) it is supposed that enough of this stone may be obtained to answer every demand, however great.

Besides the buildings for the accommodation of the government of the United States, a very superb hotel is erecting, the expence of which is defrayed by a lottery, the hotel being the highest prize.—This building, with its accommodations and dependencies, will perhaps be equal to any of the kind in Europe.

The original proprietors of the land on which the city is laid out, in consideration of the great benefits which they expected to derive from the location of the city, conveyed, in trust, to the Commissioners, for the use of the public, and for the purpose of establishing the city, the whole of their respective lands which are included within the lines of the city, upon condition, that, after retaining for the public the ground of the streets, and any number of squares that the President may think proper for public improvements or other public uses, the lots shall be fairly and equally divided between the public and the respective proprietors.

By this means the public had a possession of more than 10,000 lots, from which funds are to be raised, to defray the expence of the public buildings, (in addition to 192,000 dollars* given by the states of Virginia and Maryland for that purpose) and to effect such other things as it may be incumbent npon the public to do in the city.

Between three and four thousand lots have been sold by the commissioners, and the average price at their public sales have exceeded two hundred and forty dollars a lot. The price of lots has already risen very much, and a great increase of price is still expected, as the object comes to be more investigated, and better understood.

After furnishing very ample funds for the accomplishment of every object in this city, on the part of the public, a large surplus of lots will remain the property of the city, which hereafter may, and undoubtedly will be so applied, as to defray the annual expences incident to the city; and the citizens, and their property, will he forever free from a heavy tax, which is unavoidable in other large cities.

Among the many advantages which will be derived to this city over almost all other large cities, from the circumstance of its being originally designed for the capital of a great nation, may be ranked, as the foremost; the width of the streets, (none of which are less than ninety feet, and from that to one hundred and sixty,) and the attention which will be paid to levelling or regulating the streets upon a general principle, in the first instance, in such a manner as to avoid any future inconvenience to such buildings as may be erected in the early establishment of the city, and to give that declivity to them, in the several parts of the city, which will readily and effectually carry off all filth in the common sewers. These circumstances are of the highest importance, as they affect the health and the lives of the inhabitants.

Besides the advantage which the city of Washington will have, from its being the seat of government of the United States, from its being within a few miles of the center of the territory of the United States, from north to south, and nearly the center of population, and from the immediate commerce of the Potomack, it will receive an immese benefit from its intercourse with the country West of the Allegany mountains, through the Potomack, which offers itself as the most natural, and the

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* Virginia 120,000, and Maryland 72,000.

neareſt channel of commercial intercoure with that extenſive and rich country.

At preſent, the land-carriage between the navigable waters of the Monongahela (a fork of the Ohio) and the navigable waters of the Potomack, is leſs than 40 miles; and a good waggon road is open between the two waters. Men of judgment on the ſubject of inland navigation, have examined the ground between the higheſt branches of the Potomack, and thoſe of the Ohio, and have been decidedly of opinion, that the land-carriage between the two places where boats may come to each, can be reduced to fifteen miles; and they have found nothing to convince them, that theſe waters may not, hereafter, be made to communicate with each other.

The ſettlers on the Ohio and Miſſiſippi, will of courſe carry their heavy produce to a market down thoſe rivers; but their returns will be moſt natural through the Potomack, for they cannot aſcend the Weſtern Waters, without great expence or much leſs of time; the current there being ſo rapid, that a ſharp boat with ſix oars can ſcarcely aſcend fifteen miles a day.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

To the Editor of the General Advertiſer.

SIR,

I have obſerved in ſome of your late papers certain ſtrictures on a ſpeech of one of the Members of Congreſs from Maſſachuſetts, which I conſider both harſh and unmeritted, and tending to prevent that freedom of debate which has been ſo wiſely provided for.

The writer's opinion and inferences are by no means worthy of notice, otherwiſe than as they ſhew a diſpoſition to pervert the truth, and abuſe the liberty of the preſs. That Member's character as a friend to genuine liberty and good government, is too well eſtabliſhed to be affected by ſuch miſtatements and ſcurrility, as is contained in the paper of Monday; neither is ſuch a mode of writing calculated to make a favorable impreſſion on the minds of many of your readers.

Parts of a ſentence, or even of a ſpeech, may be ſo ſtated by deſigning *partizans* as to appear very exceptionable, and this is believed to have been the caſe in the preſent inſtance; becauſe, independent of the known principles of the member, ſome people of character who were preſent, declare they heard no expreſſions that would bear the conſtruction which has been attempted.

Gracchus ſays "he would be unfaithful to his country, to let ſuch ſentiments paſs unnoticed;" in this he claims ſome merit to himſelf, while he pays but a poor compliment to his friends in Congreſs, who let ſuch expreſſions as he has ſtated, paſs without reprehenſion; and to be a uſeful watchman, he ought to pay more attention to his recitals.

AN OBSERVER.

For the GAZETTE *of the* UNITED STATES.

MR. FENNO,

According to the "opinion" of a writer in the General Advertiſer, "on the conduct that America ought to adopt in future"—it appears that the wiſdom of this country would be evidenced in the firſt place, by throwing every thing into confuſion among ourſelves, and in the ſecond, by immediately plunging into a war with all the world—our agents at *home* and abroad are to be diſmiſſed—and all the meaſures which have given proſperity to our country, and ſecured that proſperity by peace and domeſtic tranquility, are to be ſubverted and overturned. If this is the way to preſerve our name in exiſtence as a nation, if this is the way to enable us to help our friends, preſerve our peace, our liberties, and our independence—then the modern doctrines of volunteer quacks in politics which run counter to the experience of man in all paſt ages, ought to prevail—In vain have the people of America fought for freedom, deliberated on the beſt meaſures to ſecure the ineſtimable jewel, and eſtabliſhed a juſt, wiſe and competent government as the *only mean* conducive to that object—if, the nature of our ſpecies is inverted, and confuſion and every evil work is the only preparative to peace liberty and ſafety—the politics of *maniacism* will not prevail, for the partizans of diſorganiſation are not like Sampſon, willing to be cruſhed themſelves in the ruins they contemplate with ſo much pleaſure—Our Councils will not be influenced by hairbrained politicians who, reflecting on the fortunes which have been accumulated in the convulſions of Europe, are anxiouſly deſirous of trying their hand in this happy retreat of freedom and peace.

Y. Z.

From the COLUMBIAN GAZETTEER.

OBSERVATIONS.

The coldeſt day in December, 1789, in this city, was the 20th of the month—the Thermometer was 21 degrees. Friday morning laſt being 10 1-2 degrees colder. In Jan. 1790, the coldeſt day was 20 degrees—in February 9 degrees—in March 6 degrees. By this the coldeſt day in the winter of 1790, was 4 1-2 degrees colder than Friday morning laſt.

The coldeſt day in Philadelphia, in Jan. 1789, was 18 degrees—in February do. 7 degrees—in Jan. 1790, 12 degrees—in Feb. do. 6 degrees—in March do. 3 deg. in Dec. do. 6 degrees.

In Philadelphia, in Jan. 1791, 8 deg. in Feb. do. 5 deg.—in March do. 2 deg.

From the above remarks, being all I could collect, we may not expect to experience but very little colder weather in the courſe of this winter, than was experienced the laſt week.

G. BAKER.

New-York, 28th Dec. 1793.

TRENTON ACADEMY.

On the 23d & 24th ult. was held the examination of the ſeveral ſchools in the Trenton Academy. The ſcholars who had been ſtudying Reading, Writing, Arithmetic and Book-keeping, exhibited ſuch proofs of attention and improvement, as were very ſatisfactory to the truſtees and viſitors. The Grammar ſchool, under the care of Mr. Whiteſide, was examined in preſence of the Governor of the State, the Hon. Iſaac Smith, the Rev. Mr. Armſtrong and Samuel W. Stockton, Eſq. who expreſſed their approbation at the proficiency of the ſtudents, ſeveral of whom diſtinguiſhed themſelves for their progreſs in the mathematics and natural philoſophy.

A number of the ſtudents of this academy have been fitted, from time to time, to enter the junior claſs in Princeton college, with credit to themſelves and their tutors. Others have been qualified for the mercantile and mechanical branches of buſineſs, which are here particularly attended to—and all, whoſe morals are unimpeached, and who have made ſufficient proficiency, are entitled to a certificate, under the ſeal of the corporation, ſetting forth the branches of literature which they have ſucceſsfully ſtudied.

Such is the healthfulneſs of the city of Trenton, that not an inſtance of mortality has happened ſince the firſt eſtabliſhment of this academy, among the many ſcholars who have come hither to purſue their ſtudies. This circumſtance, added to the eligibility of its ſituation, being on the poſt and ſtage road from Philadelphia to New-York, and the cheapneſs of boarding, renders it a deſirable place for perſons at a diſtance to ſend their children for the rudiments of their education.

There are at preſent about eighty ſcholars in the ſeveral ſchools: the houſe is in complete repair, and would accommodate a much larger number with convenience.

As the ſchools are under good regulations, and will be carefully attended to by the truſtees and viſitors, it is hoped thoſe who may think proper to ſend their children to this ſeminary will not be diſappointed in their expectations.

For the GAZETTE *of the* UNITED STATES.

To the SIEUR GENET, MINISTER of FRANCE.

WHENCE is it, ſir, *that you alone, among the diplomatic characters in America, have been ſelected as the notorious object of public animadverſion?* Intereſting to yourſelf, as it is to Americans, this queſtion Mr. Genet, demands your attention.

In anſwer to this queſtion, will you, in the ſpirit of calumny and ſelf-admiration, preſume to ſay, that the American preſs, devoted to the cauſe of deſpotiſm, perſecutes you as the martyr of liberty? Inſtead of thus yielding to the ſeductions of paſſion, rather, ſir, for once, render homage to the ſimplicity of truth, and reflect whether a more correct anſwer may not be given! Shall I mention one for your conſideration? Yet deem it not ſingular, that a perſon unpractiſed in the inſidiouſneſs of Courts, unverſed in the ſophiſtry of St. Omers, and unambitious of rivaling you in artifice, ſhould give an anſwer very different from yourſelf, an anſwer which is plain, ſimple, palpable. *You alone, among the diplomatic characters in America, have notoriouſly offended againſt diplomatic propriety.*

Delegated, as French miſſionary, to the conſtituted government of the American Republic, your miſſion, as relative to this government, was either a miſſion of peace, or a miſſion of perfidy. What then has been your conduct, as relative to the American government? Have not your proceedings, inſtead of evincing a Miniſter of peace, branded you as the Apoſtle of diſcord? And was ſuch the purpoſe of the nation whom you claim to repreſent? No! ſir, however zealous you may be to calumniate the French nation by confounding them with yourſelf, we acquit them of the charge: Never can we believe that the republicans of France would approbate a miſſion of perfidy. To do juſtice to the French people, we muſt then be careful to diſcriminate between them, and yourſelf. And, making this diſcrimination, we are conſtrained to regard ſome of your proceedings, ſir, as meriting no ſlight reprehenſion.

Could we totally abſtract your diplomatic character from your proceedings, while you hold and abuſe that character, we might regard your language as but the intemperate effuſions of a ſelf-admiring ſcioliſt: And, in this abſtracted view, the combination of fatuity and vanity, being regarded as innocuous, might afford matter of tranſient mirth. But when, in abuſing your diplomatic truſt, you claim that your language ſhould be reſpected as the voice of France, the ſubject inſtantly aſſumes a very different aſpect; and your publiſhed declarations, whether reſulting from ignorance, vanity, fanaticiſm, or perfidy, become ſeriouſly intereſting to the friends of true republicaniſm: For, whether you betray the republican cauſe, from ignorance, vanity, fanaticiſm, or perfidy, whether you betray it from want of wiſdom, or from want of honeſty, ſtill, ſir, you injure the cauſe which you ought to benefit, and which, notwithſtanding its being profaned by your profeſſions of devotion, is precious and ſacred to Americans.

"That you are not deſtitute of talent," has been already conceded in the addreſs which I preſented to you, through the Gazette, in conſequence of the letter, of the 13th of Auguſt, which you wrote for the preſs, and ſent to the Preſident. My generoſity, as *one of the people*, having made you this conceſſion while there appeared ſome room for hoping that you would liſten to the voice of inſtruction and reform, although your own own conduct has ſince reduced you, in point of character, to be but a mendicant penſioner on the charity of public opinion, yet, while I ſcorn to deſpoil the beggar, I ſcorn to revoke my generous conceſſion. But leſt, from your proneneſs to eulogize yourſelf, you ſhould abuſe this conceſſion to your own injury, let me remind you, that, in kind, as well as in degree, talents are various. And, as "*you* are not deſtitute of talent," ſo neither was an ancient *noted incendiary*, one trait of whoſe character ſeems not altogether inapplicable to yourſelf:—"*Satis loquentiæ, ſapientiæ parum.*"

Conſidering that a perſon in your ſtation ought not to be ſo ignorant of claſſic literature as you profeſs to be of ſome of the moſt celebrated works on national law, although I do not queſtion your profeſſed ignorance, I now credit you as having the ability to underſtand a ſhort ſentence from Salluſt: I, accordingly, omit giving you a verſion of this which I have juſt cited. And, leaving it to your own moments of temperate reflection, if ever you have any, I obſerve, that the character at large may be worth your attention. You may find it delineated by Salluſt, in his hiſtory of the *Catalinarian war*. And, while you are meditating on this ſubject, let me urge you to reflect, that, however much or however long you may have abuſed our patience, yet the incendiary, who makes profeſſions of virtue in the cauſe of vice, and boaſts of patriotiſm for the purpoſes of ſedition, will not eventually find more ſupport in America than your prototype found in Rome.

The inſidiouſneſs of your profeſſions, the illegitimacy of your doctrines, the audacity of your pretenſions, have conſpired to provoke and juſtify typographical ſtrictures. Appearing before the American public in the novel and amphibious character of typographical Miniſter, your claims to public animadverſion are various, urgent, and unrivalled. Whether we contemplate you as the *ſoi-diſant* oracle of national law, as the expoſitor of the American Conſtitution, as the exotic guardian of the ſovereign people of the United States, as the public accuſer of their conſtituted authorities; or whether we contemplate you as a diplomatic Proteus transforming yourſelf into a multiplicity of ſhapes, and adopting ſuch various forms as you may think adapted to aid your machinations—whether you adopt the form of epiſtolary correſpondence, diplomatic communication, conſular proteſtation, circular addreſs to American committees of beneficence, circular inſtructions to French conſuls, or any other form which anarchial zeal may ſuggeſt; ſtill, ſir, we find no cauſe to deny you the character of which you ſeem ſo ambitious, the character of an Apoſtle of Diſcord.

You may affect a tremulous concern for the Preſident, and, with the modeſty peculiar to yourſelf, profeſs to the public, as in your letter to Governor Moultrie, your "*grief at ſeeing General Waſhington, that celebrated hero of liberty, acceſſible to men whoſe ſchemes could only darken his glory.*" But in vain may you expect that ſuch arts will delude the informed Americans. The weeping of the inſidious crocadide deludes none but the ignorant.

If he has become the object of your pity, General Waſhington is fallen indeed. Are you ſo vain, Sir, as to imagine, that his, or his country's glory depends on you? Learn then to know thyſelf; and be aſſured, that it is not the breath of Genet, but the energy of truth, which ſwells the trumpet of fame.

After conſidering, that, in your letter of the 27th of October to the Secretary of State, you have charged Preſident Waſhington with uſurping power which the conſtitution does not allow him; when we further obſerve, that, through your ſubaltern Dannery you profeſs, to the Executive of Maſſachuſetts, an anxious ſenſibility leſt hoſtilities ſhould interrupt "*the ever-dear fraternity*" between "*two nations yet ſiſters*," and that you alſo at the ſame time exhibit a manifeſto againſt our National Executive; the language of ſuch communications excites, in the American mind, at once, contempt and indignation. Are we to be duped, or terrified, from the maintenance of our own internal ſovereignty, by the inſidious profeſſions, or menaces of a diplomatic or conſular dictator? Will you, ſir, ſay, that there is danger of hoſtilities between France and America? If ſo, whence does this danger ariſe?—Whence, but from functionaries who, intruſted with affairs of France, abuſe the confidence of an high-ſpirited people?—Whence, but from ſuch perſons as yourſelf?

Mr. Genet! will you, while Miniſter of France, pretend to be ignorant, that your Maſters have repreſented *federaliſm* as the evil genius of *anarchy*, of *rebellion* of *royaliſm*, as a monſter threatening deſtruction to the unity and indiviſibility of the Republic? Did you then, in ordering Dannery to denounce the Preſident, purpoſe to excite in America the very ſpirit which has been excited at Marſeilles, at Lyons, at Toulon? Speak, Sir! what was your purpoſe in that inſidious denunciation?—What, but to *divide and command* the American People? Accordingly, the moment of our national diſmiſſion, would have been the moment of your congratulating yourſelf as Dictator over America.

Not to particulariſe all the inſidious communications which you have been eager to publiſh, and without now remarking on the illegality of the doctrines which they contain, the publications already noticed, eſpecially thoſe relating to the affair of Duplaine, ſufficiently brand you as the Apoſtle of Diſcord. And, on reviewing the conduct of our public functionaries, and conſidering your various inſinuations and direct charges againſt them, the mind is impreſſed with one concluding ſentiment.

To be the FIRST OF WARRIORS, and yet to be accuſed for being the FRIEND OF PEACE, is the peculiar honor of Waſhington; an honor worthy the FIRST FUNCTIONARY OF THE FIRST REPUBLIC IN THE UNIVERSE. For manifeſting himſelf to be the vigilant friend of peace, as well as the firm aſſertor of our national ſovereignty, he is honored by the approving voice of his country, and has ſhared, with other officers of our government, in your calumnies, and in your honorable hatred.

ALFRED.

AMERICA.

JAMAICA, Nov. 9.

Undecided Engagement.

Extract of a letter written on board the privateer brig Eagle, Captain Ogie dated at Cape Nichola Mole, October 28.

"Laſt Thurſday noon, while in company with the ſloop Suſan, Capt. Young,

1263N
1854
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COPY

we saw a veſſel to windward, which after a ſhort time appeared to be a ſhip, & was thought by Capt. Young, who was dining on board us to be the King,Grey. He accordingly went on board his own veſſel, and hoiſted the private ſignal for that ſhip but ſhortly afterwards hailed our captain, and told him ſhe was a merchant veſſel, and we conſequently kept for her till within muſquet ſhot, the Sufan on her bow, and we on her broadſide.

" Capt. Young having fired a gun at her, and hoiſted Engliſh colours, the ſhip hoiſted National colours,—we then hoiſted ours and gave her a broadſide, which was warmly returned, when a very heavy cannonade enſued, and continued about an hour and an half, at the end of which the Sufan bore away.

" About ten minutes afterwards, we alſo, finding her too heavy, bore away, and the ſhip went in purſuit of the Sufan, a very dull ſailor, with whom ſhe ſoon came up, and pouring a very heavy ſhower of ſhot, obliged her to ſtrike.

" Two boats were diſpatched on board of Captain Young, and the ſhip made after us, and was coming up very faſt,when a ſhoal obliged her to haul up, and gave us ſome advantage; ſhe was however, about dusk within muſket ſhot of us, and fired 40 or 50 balls at us, which did conſiderable damage, but the darkneſs encreaſing, ſhe fortunately loſt ſight of us.

" We now got fixed upon a rock, and remained there, it blowing hard all the time, and in momentary expectation of being daſhed to pieces, till half paſt 11, when we got off, and immediately proceeded to this place to refit.

" Our ſails, rigging, &c. were greatly damaged, and we received ſeveral ſhot in the hull, two or three between wind and water; one ball in particular went directly thro' the magazine, and ſhattered a barrel of powder to pieces, but providentially did us no other injury.

" The ſhip had 18 long 12 and nine pounders, and 200 men. We loſt but 1 man in the action."

NEW-YORK, January 1.

Bermuda, Nov. 29.

WE, the Maſters of American veſſels capſured by the different Bermudian privateers on our paſſage from the Weſt Indies, requeſt it as a favor of you to publiſh this our ſituation, as the moſt ſpeedy method we have to make it known to our owners and fellow-citizens, in caſe any of our letters ſhare the ſame fate of all others that fall into the privateers hands, viz.

1. Ship Robert, Weſt, veſſel and cargo condemned.

2. Schooner Fair Lady, of Philadelphia, Lillibridge, the cargo condemned on the oath of a boy.

3. Brig Phœbe of Philadelphia, Williams, the cargo condemned.

4. Schooner York, of New York, O'Brien, libelled.

5. Schooner Betſey, of Ipſwich, Kinſman, ditto.

6. Brig Sukey, of Charleſton, Earl, do.

7. Sloop Criſis, of New-Haven, Bill, do.

8. Sloop Amelia, of Philadelphia, Williamſon, having come in diſmaſted, and a paſs on board from a Britiſh port, on conditions of ſigning an indemnifying bond to the owners of a privateer, and repairing all damages himſelf.

9. Sloop Polly, of Philadelphia, Smith libelled.

10. Schooner Atalanta, of New-London, Skinner, do.

11. Schooner Willing Maid, Wallace, do.

Note. When we arrive at the Bermudas, and after anchoring in the ſtream a ſhort time, are boarded by a crew of Bermudians from the ſhore.

1ſt. Where there are paſſengers on board they order the baggage on deck, and open all trunks, caſes, or any package or bundle, beds, &c. that they do find on board ſaid veſſel, and take therefrom all books, papers, money, watches, trinkets, plate, and cloathing in part, &c.

2d. They then proceed to ſearch them perſonally, without diſcrimination of age or ſex.

3d. Then turn them on ſhore to the Commiſſary of war, and proceed to haul the veſſel to the wharf: they then commence unloading her, at their own diſcretion, ſtarting, boring, breaking, and deſtroying many things before them, at the ſame time turning the crew on ſhore, and enliſting them on board their privateers.

They will not permit the maſter, nor any perſon belonging to the veſſel, to remind them of the deſtruction of the ſaid veſſel or her cargo; but threaten deſtruction to the maſter, which ſome have felt the effects of on this iſland. Nay they demand the maſter's money, diſpoſſeſs him of his veſſel, and no proviſion made for him. All this is done by the owners of the privateers, not under the inſpection of the Marſhal, and before any condemnation takes place.

Therefore we pray you will not neglect to give this a ſpeedy publication in your papers; in doing which you will oblige,

Dear Sirs,

In behalf of the whole,

Your very humble ſervants,

ROBERT LILLIBRIDGE,
JOHN EARLE,
Wm. WILLIAMSON,
JOHN SMITH,
M. MARTINEAU, Supercargo of the ſchooner Fair Lady.

Signed in New York, 28th Dec. 1793.
THOMAS O'BRYAN.

It appears by Mr. Rittenhouſe's obſervations in Philadelphia, that, the ſummer paſt, the Thermometer was at and above 80 deg. 26 days in Auguſt and 9 in September; which makes 35 days in thoſe two months only. I have not ſeen any obſervations for May, June and July laſt; but probably the heat was at and above 80 deg. eighty or ninety days in the whole ſeaſon: an inſtance without precedent in America.

Extract from the Quebec Gazette of the 12th December.

Friday morning died the Hon. William Smith, Eſq; one of his majeſty's executive council, ſpeaker of the legiſlative council, and chief juſtice of the province of Lower Canada.

Mr. Smith was eminently diſtinguiſhed both for the ſtrength of his mental faculties and the extent of his acquired talents, and was a character of which there are few examples, poſſeſſed of a tenacious memory, quick conception and ſound judgment, great claſſical, hiſtorical and legal learning, and unwearied in his application and attention to buſineſs, he was in the executive government, in the ſenate, and in his judicial capacity, a man of the firſt abilities, a public ſpeaker of the firſt rank, and undeniably the greateſt law character that America has produced.

To what he was in public he was equal in private life, where the excellence of his underſtanding appeared in the brilliancy of his converſation and writings, and the goodneſs of his heart in every inſtance of his conduct towards his family, his friends and ſociety—he died revered by thoſe who had the pleaſure of his acquaintance, regretted by all, as a public and irreparable loſs—His remains were interred on Sunday, and were attended to the grave by his royal highneſs Prince Edward the hon. the members of the Legiſlative and Executive Councils, and of the Houſe of Aſſembly, the officers of Government civil and military, the officers of the garriſon, and the moſt reſpectable and numerous concourſe of citizens ever witneſſed on a ſimilar occaſion.

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 28.

Extract of a letter from Fort Waſhington dated Nov. 14, 1793, to a gentleman in this town.

" I received a letter a few days ago from the Falls, informing me that an expedition is there preparing againſt Louiſiana,under the command of the well known Gen. Clarke, who (ſays my informant) is appointed a major-general in the armies of France, and commander in chief of the French Revolutionary Legion on the Miſiſſippi, &c. That a paymaſter is actually arrived with caſh, and alſo ſome French artillery officers,—40 odd boats on a new conſtruction are to be built at that place, as ſoon as poſſible—that blank commiſſions are ſent to the General to be filled at his pleaſure—that the Legion is to be on a life eſtabliſhment, the ſame as in France—that public plunder is to be relinquiſhed to the troops, and they are to receive lands in the conquered country conſonant to grade, and that after the war they ſhall not be liable to be called out of the country, but are to garriſon it.

BOSTON, Dec. 25.

The proſpect of peace, was the report of yeſterday. Although we could not trace it to any ſource to be relied on, we ſhall nevertheleſs give it as we heard it.—It is, that the Britiſh packet had arrived at Halifax, from England, and that letters had been received at Halifax, by the packet, from Brook Watſon, Eſq. Paymaſter-General of the Duke of York's army, in the Netherlands, informing that the National Convention of France had named Commiſſioners to treat with the Combined Powers as to the object of the combination and invaſion of France, and what might be the preliminaries on which a treaty of peace might be concluded; that, in conſequence of the anſwer given, Mr. Watſon was of opinion that a peac would take place in the ſpring. Something about the ſurrender of Breſt was alſo reported; but treated as idle.

There was alſo a report that Commiſſioners had left Breſt, and had arrived in England, for the purpoſe of agreeing on the ſurrender of that port on the ſame conditions with that of Toulon.

The packet is ſaid to have left England the 16th October.

DECEMBER 26.

The veſſel which arrived at New-York from Cadiz, we are informed, was ſent by Mr. Humphreys, our miniſter at Portugal. She was inſured at 30 per cent, veſſel, cargo, and crew; and a dollar was paid for every letter ſhe brought.

Mr. Humphreys, we likewiſe are informed, was on his way, at the date of his letter, to *Mequinez*, in the empire of Morocco, in order to effect if poſſible, a peace with the Algerines.

NEW-LONDON, Dec. 26.

IN every point of view, the preſent criſis is highly intereſting; it is *devoutly to be wiſhed*, and the *public voice* is for *honorable Peace with all the World.*

" The ear is pain'd,
The ſoul is ſick with every day's report,
Of wrong and outrage with which this earth is fill'd.
There is no fleſh in man's obdurate heart,
It does not feel for man. - - - - - - - -
Lands interſected by a narrow frith,
Abhor each other. Mountains interpoſed,
Make enemies of nations who had elſe
Like kindred drops been mingled into one."

PHILADELPHIA,

JANUARY 3.

APPOINTMENT.

Edmund Randolph, to be Secretary of State, in the room of Thomas Jefferſon, reſigned the 31ſt. ult.

Extract of a letter from Baltimore.

" An American veſſel is juſt arrived from Havre de Grace. Nothing has as yet been publiſhed. It is however reported, that every thing in France is in the beſt ſituation; It is even ſaid that Great Britain and Pruſſia have been detached from the Combination of Powers, and that wagers have been laid reſpecting a peace."

The firſt day of January was, among the Romans, conſecrated to Janus, by an offering of a cake made with new meal, and new ſalt, with new frankincenſe and new wine. On this day, a beginning was made of every intended work; the conſuls took poſſeſſion of their office, and with the flamens [prieſts] offered ſacrifices and prayers for the proſperity of the empire. All animoſities were ſuſpended, and friends gave and received New-Year's Gift. This practice of making preſents is ſtill continued; though the *beſt part* of the Roman cuſtoms, the *ſuſpenſion of all animoſities*, ſeems to have fallen into diſuſe.

Am. Minerva.

A liſt of all the arrivals at the port of Philadelphia, for the year 1793.

163 Ships, 288 Snows and Brigs, 599 Schooners and Sloops.

Clearances for the ſame period.

143 Ships, 258 Snows and Brigs, 690 Schooners and Sloops.

Married at Trenton, Mr. GEORGE ROZELL, to Miſs SALLY AXFORD, both of that place.

——— At Brunſwick, N. J. ELISHA AYRES, attorney at law of Morriſtown, to Miſs HANNAH DENNIS, daughter of John Dennis, Eſq. of Brunſwick.

——— At New-York, Mr. JOHN SMITH, merchant, to Mrs. AGNESS WETZELL, eldeſt daughter of General William Malcom, both of that city.

Died, at Baltimore, Mrs. HENRIETTA WILLIAMSON, the amiable conſort of Mr. David Williamſon of that town, merchant.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday Jan. 3, 1794.

The petition of Thomas Claxton, Aſſiſtant Door-Keeper, was read a ſecond time—and proviſion ordered purſuant to the prayer thereof, to be paid out of the fund appropriated to defray the contingent expenſes of the houſe.

Some other petitions were read referred.

The houſe then reſolved itſelf into a committee of the whole, Mr. Trumbull in the chair, and took into conſideration the Report of the Secretary of State, relative to Foreign Commerce.

Mr. Madiſon, after ſome introductiary obſervations on the State of the Commerce of the United States previous to the adoption of the conſtition, and ſubſequent to that period—read a number of reſolutions, the ſubſtance of which are contained in the Secretary's report: Their principal object is to provide for an enhancement of the Duties of Impoſt on ſundry goods, imported from countries, with which the United States have no Commercial Treaty; alſo, on the Tonnage of veſſels of thoſe Countries.—Theſe reſolutions being read the committee roſe & reported progreſs--and after conſiderable debate on the queſtion for an early, or diſtant day to be aſſigned for their diſcuſſion, the houſe determined on next Monday week.

Mr. W. Smith moved the following reſolution, viz. That the Secretary of the treaſury, be directed to report to this houſe, a comparative view of the foreign tonnage employed in the commerce of the United States, in the years 1790, 1791, and 1792.

2d. That he report the actual ſtate of the American tonnage employed in the commerce of the United States, with foreign nations, for one year.—Theſe reſolutions were agreed to.

On motion, it was reſolved, that the reſolutions brought forward by Mr. Madiſon, ſhould be printed.

Mr. Fitzſimons, laid a motion on the table, for the appointment of a committee, to report a bill providing for the regulation of pilots, and the preſervation of light houſes, &c. in the bay of Delaware.

In committee of the whole, on the bill providing for the renewal of loſt certificates of a certain deſcription—Mr. Trumbull in the chair.

The bill was read by the clerk—and conſidered by paragraphs.—The firſt provides for the renewal of loan office certificates and final certificates, which have been deſtroyed by accident—after ſome objections to the principle of the bill, it was moved that this paragraph ſhould be ſtruck out.—This motion was negatived—The committee then roſe and reported progreſs and the houſe adjourned.

FROM A CORRESPONDENT.

In confirmation of the aſſertion that Great Britain made thetruce between the Algerines and Portugal, it has been alleged, that Great Britain is the guarantee of that truce. But it is known that the latter fact comes from the ſamefource as the former, a ſource which is not only queſtionable,but which derived its information from doubtful authority; whereas the intelligence of a contradictory nature is not only more recent but comes from higher authority,& denies the agency of that nation or the guarantee. The refuſal of a convoy is part of the ſame ſtory with the former, and depends upon the ſame authority. Another letter in town declares, that the improper manner in which it was aſked was the ſole cauſe of any difficulty; ſee a letter publiſhed in this paper on Wedneſday laſt.

There are not wanting thoſe who wiſh to plunge this country into a war with Great Britain. Exaggerations and miſrepreſentations will be uſeful weapons in their hands; but the calm and the candid require facts well authenticated before they form opinions.

PRICE OF STOCKS.

PHILADELPHIA, January 2, 1794.

6 per cents,	17/9 to 10*d.*
3 ditto,	9/10 to 10*ſ.*
Deferred,	10/9 to 10*d.*
U. S. Bank,	10 per cent. advance.
N. A. ditto,	20 ditto ditto.
Pennſylvania do.	5 ditto ditto.

☞ A meeting of the Stockholders of the Bank of the United States, reſiding in this city, is to be held, by adjournment, at the City Tavern, this Evening, at ſix o'clock. January 3.

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Kisses of Secundus
Gallery of portraits
Volney's ruins of empires
——— Travels
Vaillaint's travels, with superb engravings
Downman's infancy
Adair's history of American Indians
Benington on materialism and immaterialism
Berchold's advice to patriotic travellers
Builder's magazine
Complete farmer
Chandon's life of Voltaire
De Non's travels
Franklin's life and works
Grozier's description of China
Murphy's translation of Tacitus
Godwin on political justice
Gazetteer of France, 3 vols.
Helvetius on man
Kaimes's sketches of the history of man
Liberal opinions, or the history of Benignus
Mawe's gardener's dictionary
Noble's memoirs of the Cromwell family
Playhouse dictionary
Reveries of solitude
Smith's theory of moral sentiments
Stackhouse's history of the bible
Watson's life of Philip IId. & IIId.
Wonders of nature and art, 6 vols.
Wanley's wonders of the little world, called man
Wallis on the prevention of diseases
Moore's journal in France
Cox's travels into Denmark, Russia, Poland, &c.
Cox's travels into Switzerland
Rabant's history of the French revolution
Life of Lord Chatham
Mallet's northern antiquities
Motherby's medical dictionary
Grigg's advice to females
Hamilton's outlines of the practice of midwifery
Manning's practice of physic
Cleghorn's diseases of Minorca
Innes on the muscles
Pott's works
Fourcroy's chemistry
Armstrong on diseases of children
Quincy's dispensatory
Edinburgh dispensatory
Lewis's dispensatory
Ryan on the asthma
Robertson's treatise on fevers
Lees botany,
Leake on the viscera
Leake on diseases of women
Nicholson's chemistry
Gardiner on the animal economy
Lewis's Materia Medica
Fordyce on digestion
Withering on the fox glove
Lind on the diseases of heat
Monro on diseases of armies
Haller's physiology
Spalanzane's dissertations
London practice of physic
Bell's surgery
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15. Account of several Houses in Philadelphia, struck with Lightning, on June 7th, 1789. *David Rittenhouse, Esq.*
16. An Account of the effects of a stroke of Lightning on a House furnished with two Conductors. *David Rittenhouse, and Francis Hopkinson, Esqrs.*
17. Experiments and Observations on Evaporation in cold Air. *C. Wistar, M. D.*
18. Postscript to Mr. Barton's Letter, to Dr. Rittenhouse, of the 17, of March, 1791.
19. New Notation of Music. *Mr. R. Patterson.*
20. Observations on the Theory of Water Mills, &c. *W. Waring.*
19. Astronomical Observations. *David Rittenhouse.*
20. A letter relative to a method of finding the sum of the several powers of the Sines, &c. *David Rittenhouse, Esq.*
21. Index Florae Lancastriensis. *Henrico Muhlenberg, D. D.*
22. Investigation of the power of Dr. Barker's Mill, as improved by James Rumsey, with a description of the mill. *W. Waring.*
23. A Thermometrical Journal of the temperature of the Atmosphere and Sea, on a voyage to and from Oporto, with explanatory observations thereon. *Jonathan Williams, Esq.*
24. First memoir of observations on the plants denominated Cryptogamick. *M. De Beauvois.*
25. A letter, containing observations on the ancient works of Art, the Native Inhabitants, &c. of the Western Country. *Major Jonathan Heart.*
26. An account of some of the principal dies employed by the North American Indians. Extracted by the late *Mr. Hugh Martin.*
27. An account of the beneficial effects of the Cassia Chamæcrista in recruiting worn-out lands, and in enriching such as are naturally poor; together with a botanical description of the plant. *James Greenway of Virginia.*
28. An account of a hill on the borders of North Carolina, supposed to have been a volcano, in a letter from a Continental officer, to *Dr. J. Greenway*, Virginia.
29. An Account of a poisonous plant, growing spontaneously in the southern part of Virginia. Extracted from a paper by *Dr. James Greenway, Virginia.*
30. Description of a Machine for measuring a ship's way. *Francis Hopkinson, Esq.*
31. An Inquiry into the question, whether the Apis Mellifica, or true Honey-Bee, is a native of America. *Benjamin Smith Barton, M.D.*
32. An Account of a Comet. *David Rittenhouse, Esq.*
33. CADMUS or a Treatise on the Elements of Written Language, illustrating, by a Philosophical division of Speech, the power of each character, thereby mutually fixing the Orthography and Orthoepy. With an Essay on the mode of teaching the Deaf, or Surd and consequently Dumb, to speak, by Wm. Thornton, M. D. Honored with the Magellanic Gold Medal, by the Philosophical Society, in December, 1792.——N. B. *Cadmus* is printed in a fine 8. vol. and sold by the Publisher hereof.
34. Observations on the Theory of Water-Mills. *W. Waring.*
35. An Improvement on Metalic Conductors or Lightning-rods. *Mr. Robert Patterson.* Honored with the Magellanic Premium, by an Award of the Society in December 1792.
36. An easy and expeditious method of dissipating the noxious Vapour commonly found in Wells and other subterraneous places. *Ebenezer Robinson, Esq.*
37. A method of draining Ponds in level grounds. *Jesse Higgins.*
38. Observations on the severity of the winter, 1779, 1780. *Rev. Matthew Wilson.*
39. A Description of a new Standard for Weights and Measures; in a letter from Mr. John Cooke, of Tipperary in Ireland.
40. Description of a SPRING-BLOCK, designed to assist a Vessel in sailing. *Francis Hopkinson, Esq.* Honored with the Magellanic Gold Medal, by an Award of the Society in December 1790.

December 20. eod2w.

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December 13. 3t

ALL persons having any demand against the Estate and Effects of Mrs. MARY SINDREY, widow, late of Frankford, Oxford township, in the State of Pennsylvania, deceased; are desired to produce their accounts to JACOB LESHER and WILLIAM CREED, (in Frankford, aforesaid,) Executors and Administrators of the above in order for settlement. And whoever is indebted to said Estate, &c. are requested to make payment to the aforesaid Administrators, on or before the 16th of March, 1794, or they will be dealt with according to law.
Frankford, Dec. 16. t&stf.

Stock Brokers Office,

No. 16, Wall-street, NEW-YORK.

THE Subscriber intending to confine himself entirely to the PURCHASE & SALE OF STOCKS on COMMISSION, begs leave to offer his services to his friends and others, in the line of a Stock Broker. Those who may please to favor him with their business, may depend upon having it transacted with the utmost fidelity and dispatch.

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ADVERTISEMENT.

NEW-JERSEY, Sussex County. ss. } BY virtue of a Writ to me directed, issued out of the High Court of Chancery of New-Jersey, at the suit of William Shipley against John Ming and others; I shall expose to sale at Public Vendue, on the sixth day of February next, between the hours of Twelve and Five in the Afternoon of the same day, on the Premises, the following described Tract of Land, with its appurtenances, situate in the Township of Oxford and County of Sussex, beginning at a Chesnut Oak Tree, corner of Daniel Cox's land, and standing in the line of a former survey made to Thomas Stevenson, being marked with the letter B. and thence extending along Coxe's line (first) south fifty degrees west fifty-five chains and seventy-five links to a Black Oak Tree corner of Joseph Shippen's land (second) south nine degrees and fifteen minutes, west ninety chains and sixty five links to a forked White Oak Tree, marked with the letters R and B another of the said Shippen's corners (third) thence north eighty degrees, east one hundred and forty-five chains, to a post on the southerly side of Paquaoste-River, being also a corner of John Reading's land (fourth) thence north thirty-nine degrees west, one hundred and thirty-two chains to the place of beginning, containing nine hundred and thirty acres with the usual allowance for roads and high ways—The same Premises are within eight miles of the River Delaware, and there is thereon a convenient Grist Mill with two pair of Stones—a Saw Mill in good repair, with a sufficient stream of water for their use—a Dwelling House, Store House, and several small buildings.

MARK THOMPSON, Sheriff.
Dated 22d day of July, 1793.

To be Sold,

AT PRIVATE SALE,
A Valuable Lot of 16

Acres of LAND, lying on the great road leading from Princeton to Trenton, 1 ½ miles from Princeton; with a tan-yard, bark-house, beam-house and currying-shop, a never failing stream of water running through the same; a good dwelling-house, with an entry and two rooms on the lower floor, and three on the upper floor; a kitchen adjoining, with a cellar under the whole, and a well of water at the door; also, 170 bearing apple-trees, and two or three acres of watered meadow. There will be an indisputable title given. Any person inclining to purchase, may know the terms of sale by applying to the Subscriber on the premises.

MATTHEW CLARKE,
September 14, 1793. (ep4w)

Encyclopedia, Vol. X.

JUST PUBLISHED,
By THOMAS DOBSON,
Bookseller, at the Stone House, in Second-street Philadelphia.

VOLUME X. OF

ENCYCLOPEDIA; or DICTIONARY Of Arts, Sciences, and Miscellaneous Literature, on a Plan entirely new;
BY WHICH
The Different Sciences and Arts,
are digested into the form of
Distinct Treaties or Systems:

THIS volume contains principles of Levels, Liberty, Doctrine of Light, Lightning, Locks, Logarithms, Logic, History of London, Longitude, Luther, Lydia, Macedon, Madagascar, Magic, Magnetism, Malts, History of Man, Marriage, Mary, Maryland, Masonry, Materia Medica, Meadow, Mechanics, with a great variety of Biographical and Miscellaneous articles, illustrated with TWENTY TWO COPPERPLATES.

As a number of families are still in the country, and it is not generally known who are returned. T. Dobson, solicits the favor of the subscribers to call or send for their volumes, that they may be supplied as early as possible.

The TENTH VOLUME of the Encyclopedia is now presented to the public; but as it makes its appearance in an imperfect state, some account of the reason of that imperfection should be given. On the 8th of September last, the Publisher had the misfortune of having his Printing-Office burnt down by a fire which broke out in the neighbourhood, and a great quantity of his printing materials destroyed, and among other articles, the FIGURES, with which he was printing the TABLES OF LOGARITHMS, belonging to the present volume, were melted down by the violence of the fire. As a supply of these could not be immediately obtained, he was under the necessity of publishing the volume without these TABLES; but hopes he shall be able to publish them with the next volume, which is now in considerable forwardness.

The Publisher embraces this opportunity of expressing his grateful acknowledgments to the generous public, for the very liberal patronage with which his undertaking has been honored; at the same time he takes the liberty of representing to such of the subscribers as are in arrears, the indispensible necessity of punctuality, both in taking up the volumes as early as possible after publication, and of paying for them when taken. Many of the subscribers having got only one, two, three, &c. volumes, and several volumes remain UNPAID. Thus the work hangs in all its different stages from the commencement; and though the importance of a few dollars may be but a trifle to the individuals, yet the accumulation of these trifles UNPAID lays the Publisher under very serious embarrassment, and deprives him of the use of many Thousands of Dollars which at this time would be of very essential service. For these reasons the Publisher finds himself under the necessity of recurring to the original terms of publication, and in future no volumes will be delivered but only to those who take and pay to the time of publication.

December 10. 2awt1J.

Philadelphia, Nov. 21, 1793.

The Stockholders of the

BANK of the UNITED STATES, are hereby informed, that according to the statute of incorporation, a General Election for Twenty-five Directors, will be held at the Bank of the United States, in the City of Philadelphia, on Monday the 6th of January next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

And pursuant to the eleventh section of the bye-laws, the Stockholders of the said Bank, are hereby notified, to assemble in general meeting, at the same place, on Tuesday the 7th day of January next, at five o'clock in the evening.

By Order,
JOHN KEAN, Cashier.

SECOND Fundamental Article—Not more than three-fourths of the Directors in office, exclusive of the President, shall be eligible for the next succeeding year: But the Director, who shall be President at the time of an election, may always be re-elected.

mw&s to 6 Jan.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Insurance Company of North America, Nov. 25, 1793.

Resolved,

THAT no transfer of stock be made on the books of this office between the 15th day of June and the first Monday in July, and between the 15th day of December and the first Monday of January following, in each year.

Extract from the minutes,
EBENEZER HAZARD, Secretary.

TO BE SOLD,

THE Fount of *LONG PRIMER* on which the Gazette of the United States was lately printed. The Fount will weigh about Three Hundred Pounds. The price is Twenty Cents per pound.

Enquire of the EDITOR.

December 16.

☞ *Gentlemen, in possession of Subscription papers for this Gazette, are requested to transmit them to the Editor's Office.*

PHILADELPHIA:
PRINTED BY JOHN FENNO, No. 3, South Fourth-Street.